

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

The Improved Double Oven COOKING STOVE.

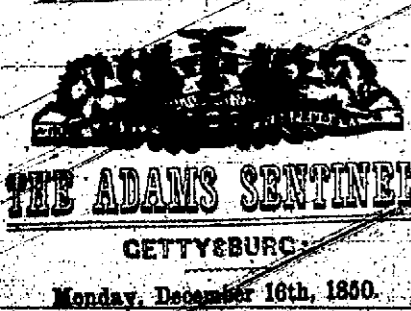


TWO SIZES are now constantly kept for sale, in Gettysburg, at the "In Shop of ASH & POLLEY, and in Littleton, at J. BARKER'S Tavern. They are proven to be the best Stoves now in use, for Cooking, Baking, Roasting, and for Warming a House, with less wood than any other Stove, and are the heaviest in the easting, for the size, of any now made. They are warranted to take well in both ovens. Any person wanting these Stoves delivered, by leaving word at either of the above mentioned places, the proprietor will deliver them at a short notice, as he intends doing the peddling principally himself. He is confident that he can give people better satisfaction than hired peddlers. There are already upwards of SIX HUNDRED of the Laubach Stoves sold in York, Adams, and Carroll counties, within two years, but so many of the late improvements. The improvement is in the middle flue, by which the lower oven is much easier heated, and the holes are larger on the tops, to put on larger pots. We deem it unnecessary to say more about them, but want people who are judges of Cooking Stoves to examine them thoroughly, and we are confident that they will find that they have advantages over any other Stove now in use, and according to the quality and weight, than any that are offered to the public. They are likewise kept for sale at the Proprietor's Foundry, near Dillsburg, York county. MICAH ARNOLD, Proprietor of the Right for York, Adams, Carroll, and Juniata Counties, and likewise Agent for selling territorial rights in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee.

Sept. 2. 1847. 1f

COOKING STOVES, COPPER KETTLES, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, for sale, at the OLD STAND, in York street, nearly opposite Wattle's Hotel, a large variety of the most approved kinds, embracing the *Bellows*, *Double*, *Single*, *Three*, *Four*, *Five*, *Six*, *Seven*, *Eight*, *Nine*, *Ten*, *Eleven*, *Twelve*, *Thirteen*, *Fourteen*, *Fifteen*, *Sixteen*, *Seventeen*, *Eighteen*, *Nineteen*, *Twenty*, *Twenty One*, *Twenty Two*, *Twenty Three*, *Twenty Four*, *Twenty Five*, *Twenty Six*, *Twenty Seven*, *Twenty Eight*, *Twenty Nine*, *Thirty*, *Thirty One*, *Thirty Two*, *Thirty Three*, *Thirty Four*, *Thirty Five*, *Thirty Six*, *Thirty Seven*, *Thirty Eight*, *Thirty Nine*, *Forty*, *Forty One*, *Forty Two*, *Forty Three*, *Forty Four*, *Forty Five*, *Forty Six*, *Forty Seven*, *Forty Eight*, *Forty Nine*, *Fifty*, *Fifty One*, *Fifty Two*, *Fifty Three*, *Fifty Four*, *Fifty Five*, *Fifty Six*, *Fifty Seven*, *Fifty Eight*, *Fifty Nine*, *Sixty*, *Sixty 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Monday, December 16th, 1860.

For the Adams Sentinel.
A Bald Eagle, measuring nine feet and eight inches from the tip of the wings, was shot by Mr. SAMUEL KNOX, of "Carroll's Tract," on Tuesday evening last. It had made a descent upon a flock of geese, and was about capturing one, when it was pursued and finally captured after affording an hour's sport for the boys.

The Art-Union of Philadelphia.
Was established for the purpose of extending throughout the American community an attachment to the Fine Arts, and creating an increased amount of patronage for the benefit of the Painters and Sculptors of the U. S. States, now dependent wholly upon individual support.

The Carpenter's Shop of Mr. VALENTINE WEENES, in the western section of this borough, took fire accidentally on Tuesday afternoon last, and was entirely consumed, losing probably \$350. One of Mr. W.'s sons, endeavoring to save some of the tools, was severely burned.

On Wednesday afternoon, another fire took place at the residence of JOHN HOUER, Esq., on Baltimore street. It originated in an upper chamber, supposed to have been communicated by a lamp to some clothing. Before discovered there was considerable damage done to a valuable bed, and other furniture destroyed.

The dead body of a man named PETER CRAMER, was found on the South Mountain, five or six miles this side of Waynesboro, yesterday morning week. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was, "that the deceased had been intoxicated, and came to his death by freezing."

Compliment to Mr. Cooper.
The Washington Republic says it has examined a very beautiful snuff box, the exterior of silver, and the interior of gold, richly chased and embellished. Upon one side is stamped in relief a most excellent view of the National Capitol; upon the other is engraved the following inscription: "HON. JAMES COOPER, from E. P. PARKESTON and other of his mercantile friends of Philadelphia, as a slight token of their appreciation of his distinguished services in the United States Senate, in behalf of the Union, Pennsylvania, and the Whig party, October 10th, 1850."

The demonstration of the members of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," came off on Wednesday last, agreeably to announcement. The presentation of a beautiful copy of the Bible to "Gettys Lodge, No. 124," by the ladies of this place, took place in Rev. Mr. KELLEY's Church—Mr. E. S. HANAY presenting the Bible for the Ladies and Rev. J. H. JONES, of Frederick, responding in behalf of the Order. Prayer by the Pastor of the Church. After which the members of the Order formed in procession, and marched through the different streets in full regalia, and accompanied by the Lodge Band.

In the evening, an address was delivered to a large audience, on the subject of Temperance, by the Rev. Mr. JONES, of the Methodist Church.—*Sar.*

Nothing of interest has as yet been transacted in either House of Congress—nor will not, we presume, until after the holidays.

A prospectus has been issued for a new Whig paper at Harrisburg—to be published by J. J. Clyde & Co. at \$2 a year. It is under the auspices of Messrs. Kunkle, Fox, Kerr, &c., and some little are threatened of probable hostility to Gov. Johnston. We rather suppose it has been started on account of the occasional ultraisms of the Telegraph.

Distressing Death.
The Hanover Spectator, of the 6th inst. says that "an exceedingly interesting little boy, of between two and three years of age, the only child of Mr. John Hostetter, Jr., of Union township, Adams county, was accidentally drowned in the spring, near the house, on the Saturday evening previous." He was found in the spring by his mother, and every thing was done to resuscitate him, but without effect. He was supposed to have been in the water about fifteen minutes.

The Coinage at the Mint.—We learn that the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is coining money at a very rapid rate, having during the last month coined over four millions of dollars, and this month exceed five millions, and the following month reach the large sum of six millions. The principal part of the coinage is in gold, although enough of silver is turned out for the general circulating medium of the country, and there would probably be no scarcity of silver coin were it not for the fact that it has been commanding a premium for shipment to England and California.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans announces the important intelligence of the final settlement of the Texas Boundary Question. The Legislature of Texas as well as the people having both formally approved and accepted the Act of Congress on the subject.

For the Adams Sentinel.
On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, that noted Abolition agitator, Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, opened his battery again upon the subject of Slavery. He took broad ground against the President upon the subject of the Fugitive-Slave Law, and said it never could be enforced in the North—that he might employ the Army and Navy, but they could not command the carrying out of the law. The people of his district would die before they would assist in its execution. He spoke at considerable length. His speech made but little impression upon the House, and a disposition was evinced to take no notice of it. However, Mr. McCLENNAND, of Illinois, desired to reply to the gentleman from Ohio. He said, that as a citizen of a free State, he disavowed for himself, for those he represented, and for the whole State of Illinois, the revolutionary, editious, and he might say, treasonable sentiments avowed by Mr. Giddings, who objected to the fugitive slave act. It is a fraud on the Constitution and on common honesty to profess adherence to the Constitution, and at the same time to object to the law. For an objection to the law is an objection to the Constitution—the law being the execution of the Constitution. If it had not been for these will, whom the gentleman (Mr. Giddings) acts, there would have been no occasion for this law. Would he tell us that without this clause the Constitution could have been adopted? The act of 1793, to carry out this provision, was signed by George Washington. Is the gentleman from Ohio more benevolent, pure and patriotic than the Father of the country? That act was voted for by the framers of the Constitution. They did not conceive that they were trampling upon the rights of human nature. They considered that they were observing good faith. But in the course of time voluntary associations were organized, underground railroads constructed, and the law illegally arrested.

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After taking the bold measure of forming his Cabinet by placing Mr. Webster at its head, it is not strange he should now have come out in a bold, flat-footed approval of the adjustment scheme. It is useless to cover this up or try to escape from it; the language of the Message means this or it has no meaning. His calm, quiet, decisive word in favor of maintaining the law of preserving the integrity of the Constitution cannot but have their effect on the country, while his language is decisive against any disturbance of the compromise measures. In all this the President has come up to the expectations of those who are opposed to further political slavery agitation, and thus far has done a good work for the cause of the Union.—*Boston Item.*

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President Fillmore's Message (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) is every where received with approbation. The Whig journals approve of it thoroughly and cordially; the neutral praise it generously, and even many of the high-minded Opposition prints concede that it possesses merit, dignity, and firmness of no common character. Among our own citizens we have yet to hear a word of disapprobation. The President seems to have responded to the popular wish, touched the popular heart, and impressed the popular mind. His Administration thus far has been signally successful. It has secured that most important object, the confidence of the American people. It has softened and calmed the public mind, and by a firm, as well as a conciliatory spirit, manifested a determination to uphold and maintain the laws, North as well as South, and to adhere strictly and closely to the requirements of the Constitution. This is the true, the enlightened, and the thoroughly national policy. An Administration so conducted cannot but secure the approbation of the wise, the good, and the patriotic, not only of the party with which it is identified, but of all parties. There are times, moreover, when the welfare and the safety of the nation become matters of far greater consideration than any mere partisan object, and at such times it is essential for us to have at the head of the Government a statesman who can see things as they are, and who have the moral nerve to pursue the right without reference to faction, clamor, or sectional prejudice. Such men, we verily believe, now occupy the high places at Washington.

The Hamilton Woolen Mills, at Southbridge, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is covered by insurance. Over seven hundred persons have been thrown out of work by this calamity.

The agitation in England has increased to a much greater extent in regard to the anti-slavery question. It has also much increased in Scotland. The Daily News asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic Clergy. Lord Beaconsfield, a Catholic nobleman, has taken the field in opposition to the measures of the Pope, and maintains that his appointment of English Bishops is derogatory to the crown and at variance with the Constitution. Immense meetings are being held everywhere, which denounce the Papal policy as aggressive, and in some cases, these meetings have ended in riots, especially at Derbyshire, where the meeting a short time since was attended with greater disturbance and rioting, than had been experienced since the days of the Reform bill. Magistrates and the police were compelled to try before the mob. The Holy Cross was finally exhibited which had the effect of restoring quiet.

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From California.
The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on the 8th, from Chagres, bringing THREE MILLIONS of Gold Dust, and 325 passengers. There is nothing of interest from California.

The U. S. Ship "Pennsylvania."—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Navy has given permission to it to visit the above-named vessel to carry articles to the World's Fair at London. The matter, however, depends upon Congress making an appropriation to meet the necessary expense, and as the ship would be an admirable specimen of American naval architecture at the World's Exhibition, in addition to its superior capacity for the purpose for which a national vessel is to be sent to London, it is to be hoped that the required means will be promptly voted by the representatives of the people.

Immigrants.—The whole number of immigrants who have reached New York during the last month is 17,947, of whom 11,272 were from Ireland, 3,908 from Germany, 2,009 from England, 355 from France, and 244 from Scotland. Since the 1st of January, 1850, 205,304 emigrants have arrived at New York. During the same period in 1849, the arrivals were 213,554.

Religious Intelligence.—Late letters received by the American Board of Foreign Missions from stations in various parts of the world, communicate some interesting news. Advice from Gebon river, South Africa, states that Mr. Busfield had been on a visit to Fernando Po, where he recommended the establishment of a station. Two tribes had a short time been engaged in a bloody battle, in which thirty-five prisoners were slaughtered by their captors in the most barbarous manner. Mr. R. also visited the Boobies, the aborigines of the island, who are the most degraded race on the continent, having no idea of a Supreme Being. The missionaries belonging to the English Baptist stations in Fernando Po had all died or left, and the ports were entirely abandoned.

Religious Progress in Turkey.—In Asia Turkey, the religious zeal of the Turks prompts them to fanatical excesses against the Christian population. In European Turkey, on the contrary, the progress of Christianity has already commenced under the respective followers of Christ and Mahomet. The Sultan's seraglio is now to be no more than the province of European Turkey, for Bulgaria has been already made a principality as fully dependent on the Porte as Servia and Bosnia. Herzegovina and Albania are evidently aiming at the same privilege. Indeed the present progress of Turkey appears anything but satisfactory. Immense meetings are being held everywhere, which denounce the Papal policy as aggressive, and in some cases, these meetings have ended in riots, especially at Derbyshire, where the meeting a short time since was attended with greater disturbance and rioting, than had been experienced since the days of the Reform bill. Magistrates and the police were compelled to try before the mob. The Holy Cross was finally exhibited which had the effect of restoring quiet.

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Admission of California.
The admission of California into the Union was celebrated in grand style at San Francisco, on Tuesday, October 29th. The ceremonies commenced with a Federal salute from the Plaza by a detachment of Company M, 3d U. S. Artillery under command of Lieut. H. G. Gibson. The procession moved at 11 o'clock. The Grand Marshal and his aid came first, followed by a company of mounted Californians, under command of Gen. Pico, carried a banner of blue satin, upon which was thirty-one silver stars, and the following inscription in letters of gold:

"California—E Pluribus Unum."
The mounted Californians were from the Mission Dolores. The Society of California Pioneers had a splendid banner of white satin fringed with gold, and a picture representing the pioneer as having just landed on these shores. He strikes a rock, a piece of flint, and the seal of the State is exhibited to view. "Hurray," he exclaims. "The native Californian looks on with wonder and astonishment. On the rock were inscribed the figures 1846, and over the picture the words 'E Pluribus Unum.' Various other companies, and pretty much all San Francisco, turned out, and the occasion was one of general joy and congratulation. A salute was delivered by Hon. Nathaniel Bonnell, at the conclusion of which, an Ode, written by Mrs. Wells, of Louisiana, was sung by the Assembly, and the festivities wound up with a Ball and Supper.

Centenary Celebration.—The interesting event of the completion of the period of one hundred years since the first establishment in the city of Baltimore of the German Reformed Church, was celebrated in the Second street church on Sunday last, with appropriate religious services. The discourse delivered by the pastor the Rev. E. Hemer, occupied upwards of an hour, and was listened to with deep attention and the liveliest interest by a crowded congregation, many of whom were descendants of the early founders and members of the church. It was highly historical, and embodied numerous facts and reminiscences connected with the primitive days, and successively later periods of the church, and, incidentally, of Baltimore's growth, then a village of twenty-six houses, and now a city of TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND houses.—*Balt. American.*

CUMBERLAND, Dec. 5.
A great fracas occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Summit level, yesterday, between the German and Irish laborers. Three Germans were killed and several badly wounded. The military company from Westport was called out and arrested twenty-five of the rioters, who have just been lodged in the Cumberland jail.

The Railroad Riots.—The Cumberland Alleganians say that eight or ten Germans were shot, several of whom have since died. In the late riot on the 15th section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it turns from a correspondent that it was an attack made by the Commandant upon the rioters, whether German, Irish or English, they having determined to monopolize the whole work to themselves. Orders have been issued to discharge all the Commandant's men on the 15th.

Case of double bigamy has occurred in New York. Joseph George, having left his wife for some time, the wife was informed that he was dead, and soon after she married a German printer, doing business in New York street. George, in the meantime, was not still, but paid his attentions to a young woman by the name of Susan, and finally about two weeks since, published her to marry him. The father of the latter, becoming enraged, made the fact known, and the bigamists were arrested.

Mail Robbery and Arrest.
THOMAS MITCHELL, Postmaster at West Point, Lawrence county, N. York, was brought here last night in custody of a special agent, charged with robbing the Mail. The U. S. Commissioner required three thousand dollars bail in default of which he was committed to prison. The packages stolen were passing over the route between Watertown and Canada, diverged South.

Railroad Accident.—A conductor on one of the further trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named J. H. Gambrell, was killed on Friday evening. He was missed on the train arriving at one of the stations, and on search being made the body was found on the track, perfectly dead, the head being crushed and one of the arms cut off.

Fearful Hurricane.

A telegraphic despatch, published a few days since, mentioned the occurrence of a violent hurricane at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river. We find in the St. Louis Republican the following letter from the clerk of the steamer Sarum, communicating the particulars of this fearful visitation:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Nov. 27, 1850.

Dear Sirs:—About four o'clock this evening we landed at this place with the Sarum, bound for New Orleans, for the purpose of taking on board some passengers who had hailed the boat. Just after she had landed and made fast, the clouds assumed the appearance of a storm, and as we were comparatively safe, we thought best to hold on for a few minutes until it was passed.—The storm struck the stern (blowing up stream at the time), and in less than five minutes the whole entire cabin, fixtures and furniture, chimneys, pipes, and in fact everything above the main deck, was blown to pieces. There were some two hundred ploughs on the roof, which were blown for hundreds of yards from the boat; part of the railing was carried on the top of the hill one mile from the boat. The wharf-boat, Champlain, was also blown to pieces. The hill side was literally covered with the wrecks of boats. But strange to say, no one on board was killed, though nearly all were injured. Joseph M. Coy, pilot at the wheel when we landed, was blown out of the pilot house, and fell through the cabin near the wheel house; his ribs were broken and his shoulders cut, but we think he may recover. Samuel Hill, engineer, was blown out of his room and fell between the boats, badly injured. Mr. Bailey, passenger, was thrown on a log chain, and also severely injured, though the physician thinks they will all get over it. Many others were slightly injured. Not one of the crew or passengers in the cabin, but has lost some of their clothes, and some lost all they had in the world. One lady had her trunk and everything she had blown overboard and lost. Almost all of the cargo above deck was blown overboard, even barrels of flour.—The bell, weighing 300 pounds, was blown a hundred and fifty feet from its place, but not broken. The stoves in the cabin were blown ashore, and the cabin and chimneys went to pieces. The steam and smoke instantly caused the alarm of fire, which created the greatest excitement among all on board; but those of the officers and crew who were not injured, promptly extinguished every particle of fire on board; and then relieved those who were helpless and confined by parts of the cabin lying on them.—The groans of the injured soon brought others who were not to their aid. Notwithstanding the calamity was great, the scene no tongue can describe. The danger was threatening, but not one of the officers or crew left the scene or faltered from his duty. Every man stood to his post until either blown away or the timbers knocked him down.

But I have still a more painful scene to describe, and that is the destruction of the town. St. Vincent College and the beautiful mansion of B. M. Horrell, are in ruins; the convent is gone; the Catholic church and all around it is gone; the Methodist church, and every building from that to the bridge are more or less injured. Mr. Gilroy's ware-house, the wooden bridge torn up; Mr. Tompkins' new brick house at the bridge literally a wreck; Messrs. Byrne & Sloan's new three-story building on the corner of Main and Thine streets, unroofed entirely, and the zinc with which it was covered was thrown for some hundreds of yards. Mr. Surrill's three-story house, thirty feet by fifty feet, the upper story a hall for the Sons of Temperance, dedicated yesterday, now lies a shapeless mass of ruins.—Capt. Surrill, wife and child, were in it when it fell, but were not killed, though badly injured. The Cossly ware-house, the Lacy buildings, roofs off and walls shattered. Mr. Penny's new three-story house, gable blown in, roof damaged. Some twenty more houses, names not recollected, injured—some badly.

The telegraph poles and wires are all blown down. The people are still running about town, and some mothers, with children in their arms, may be seen seeking places of shelter from the storm and rain.—I can find no language to describe this awful scene—the heart-rending cries of the distressed mothers and children were agonizing in the extreme.

Ten o'clock.—Have just heard the sorrowful intelligence that one man was killed at the college, and one lady (Mrs. King) down town. Rumor says six deaths. As yet only certain of three deaths badly injured—some will die—ten or twelve slightly injured.

A Tragical Affair.—Our readers will recollect that last May, a returned Californian, by the name of Johnson, of Bangor, on his way thither in the steamer, left about \$5,000 of gold upon the wharf at Belfast, which was found and returned to him. Mr. Johnson was considered to be a very lucky man, not only in recovering his gold, but in being able to bring home so large a "pile," considering the shortness of his absence.

Last Friday this fortunate Mr. Johnson was arrested by an officer from New York on a requisition from the Governor of California for the robbery and murder of a man in California, some time last winter and spring. The most horrible part of the affair is, that two innocent persons were accused as the murderers, captured and hung, while Johnson was in the States. Some recent developments, however, came out connecting him with the murder, which left no doubt as to his guilt, and caused his arrest.—Both (Mr.) Tribune.

Highway Robbery.—We learn from the Frederick Herald that on last Thursday evening, between five and six o'clock, Dr. Durand, dentist, being on his return to Frederick, from a professional visit in the vicinity of Buckeystown, was attacked by two men, near the Sand Lick, about one mile south of Frederick. The assailants dragged him from his buggy, and after a brief struggle, succeeded in robbing him of about \$150 in money, a watch, a case of valuable instruments, about one thousand and manufactured teeth, and one or two hundred dollars' worth of material for manufacturing plates for setting teeth. The loss of Dr. Durand cannot be less than ten or fifteen hundred dollars.

The Legislature of Virginia on Saturday re-elected Mr. Mason a Senator of the United States. The votes cast were 112—scattering 42. Mr. Mason was nominated by Mr. Ferguson, of Logan, a strong friend of the Compromise.

Population of the United States.—The

results of the Census are beginning to become visible. Already we have received the following estimates from the States and Territories named:

	1850.	1840.
Maine,	612,000	501,793
Massachusetts,	1,000,000	779,828
Connecticut,	386,000	310,915
Vermont,	320,000	219,918
Pennsylvania,	2,300,000	1,721,033
Dist. of Columbia,	50,000	43,000
Rhode Island,	145,000	108,800
North Carolina,	800,000	722,119
South Carolina,	693,000	591,788
Ohio,	2,200,000	1,519,267
Wisconsin,	350,000	30,752
Utah,	20,000	(new)
Oregon,	10,000	(new)
Indiana,	900,000	658,566
California,	200,000	(new)
Georgia (estimated),	1,000,000	691,392
Missouri,	613,000	(new)

The totals of all the above estimates are as follows:

	1850.	1840.
Total,	11,138,238	8,007,540
Increase,	3,130,698	

The population of the United States in 1840 was 17,098,353. Supposing the increase throughout the country to have been in the same proportion, the total population would exceed twenty-three and a half millions, or a million more than has been heretofore estimated.—Boston Atlas.

The Growth of the United States.

The census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840 of 3,130,698, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago of 17,098,353, would alone make now 20,229,051. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last may be put down at not less than twenty-four millions, or an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten years.

In some of the States the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable. In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase in ten years of 110,207 or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172; also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 386,000, or an advance of 65,985; also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 573,967, or over thirty-three per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000 showing an increase of 670,732, or over thirty per cent. Wisconsin has 350,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

North Carolina, on the other hand, has 800,000, being an increase of 46,521, or only about six per cent. South Carolina has only 693,000, being an increase of 44,701—less than eight per cent. We have returns from only one other Southern State, and that is Georgia, the population of which is now 1,000,000, showing an increase of 308,608, or about forty-five per cent.

The ratio of increase in the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of seventeen States, is about thirty per cent.—That of Georgia is fifteen per cent. above the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent. below the average. In the Northern States heard from, the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent.—New York Post.

The Captives of a Fiance.—A singular adventure happened a few days since at Lille. Two young persons presented themselves at the Hall to have the fatal coupes pronounced by the Mayor. At the moment when the magistrate was entering, the damsel disappeared, to the great surprise of the company. Wonderful rumors and strange conjectures of course prevailed among the gossips of the neighborhood. As to the wedding party they played their parts bravely. Not wishing to lose the dinner which had been prepared, they placed themselves at the table, each reproving the conduct of the fugitive, whose place by the side of the bridegroom was filled by one of the gayest young ladies of the company. Thanks to these arrangements the countenances of the company brightened, each took in popping drew out a flash of wit; in short, they were enjoying themselves, when suddenly the door opened, and they saw on the threshold the intended bride, Mlle. L.— herself with pallid face and red eyes. The ghost of Banquo made no greater effect on Macbeth, than this apparition on the banqueters.

Without saying a word, Mlle. L.— ran to her intended spouse, whom she had disdained, and clasping him in her arms, implored him with tears in her eyes to forgive and pardon the scene of the morning. The picture was affecting beyond all description—the bridegroom hesitated and burst into tears, but a substantial gentleman with an insensate heart rose and commenced an eloquent discourse in reproach of Mlle. L.'s inexcusable behavior, and to compel the affiant that had been received. The fat gentleman had a complete triumph, and each of his auditory exclaimed that a reconciliation was impossible. The result was too much for the poor girl, who threw herself into a seat in the corner of the room, and commenced sobbing anew. During this time the forks and glasses had renewed their functions, and the company were making up the time lost by this sentimental interlude, when suddenly Mlle. L. drying her tears, took a heroic resolution. "Indeed," she exclaimed, "I paid for this dinner, and I have at least a right to eat it," and making a place for herself, she sat down at the side of her intended.

They had not the cruelty to repulse her. Mlle. L. remained at the request, and two days after the twins were married.—Courrier des Etats Unis.

The Bible in Chinese.—Mr. Williams, at Canton, August 22, says that the revision of the New Testament has been completed, and that of the Old begun. The words for God and Spirit are not translated. The Bible and Missionary Societies are to have the responsibility of deciding what term shall be adopted.

Servitude of Hogs in Ohio.—The Ohio Cultivator, of the 1st inst., says that complete returns have been received, assessors' returns, by the Auditor of the State, from all the counties except Mahoning, and the deficiency for the whole State is, in round numbers, 275,400 hogs, as compared with last year.

The day after Thanksgiving in Connecticut, the New Haven railroad cars brought into New York three thousand persons; the greater part of them had been home to eat their Thanksgiving dinners with their father's families.

Mr. Webster's Opinion of the North on

the Fugitive Slave Law.—Daniel Webster, having been invited to attend a Union Meeting of the citizens of Augusta, Ga., writes to these citizens an enthusiastic letter. It pertains to the great subject of contention. We quote that which bears upon the subject:—

"I am lately from the North, where I have mixed extensively with men of all classes and all parties, and I assure you, gentlemen, that through the masses of the Northern people, the general feeling and the great cry is for the Union and for its preservation. There are, it is true, men to be found, some of perverse purposes, and some of bewildered imagination, who affect to suppose that some possible but undefined good would arise from a dissolution of the ties which bind these United States together, but be assured the number of these men is small, the eminent leaders of all parties rebuke them, and while there prevails a general purpose to maintain the Union, as it is, the purpose embraces, as its just and necessary means, a firm resolution of supporting the rights of all the States, precisely as they stand guaranteed and secured by the Constitution. And you may depend upon it, that every provision in that instrument, in favor of the rights of Virginia, and the other Southern States, and every constitutional act of Congress, passed to uphold and enforce those rights, will be upheld and maintained not only by the power of the law, but also by the prevailing influence of public opinion. Accidents may occur to defeat the execution of a law in a particular instance; misguided men may, it is possible, sometimes enable others to elude the claims of justice, and the rights founded in solemn constitutional compacts, but, on the whole, and in the end, the law will be executed and obeyed; the South will see, that there is principle and patriotism, good sense and honesty in the general minds of the North; and that among the great mass of intelligent citizens in that quarter, the general disposition to ask for justice is not stronger than the disposition to grant it to others."

Reception of Senators Foote and Downs. NEW YORK, Dec. 9. Senators Foote and Downs arrived here this evening and were received with great enthusiasm at the City Hall. They both made strong Union speeches on the occasion.

Mr. Foote said that the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, the rejection of the Wilmot Proviso and non-interference with the slaves in the South were essentially necessary to secure Southern adherence to the Union.

A fire occurred here this afternoon which consumed buildings Nos. 78 and 80 on Broad street. They were filled with bread-stuffs, flour, grain, &c. There were 3,000 barrels of cotton in them which were burnt. The entire loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The office of the Sardinian Consul was also in the building and was destroyed.

Acquittal of Murder.—Curious Case.

Jacob Green was tried on Thursday last, at New Castle, Delaware, for the murder of Abraham Redden. It was proved that Green was married about six years ago and lived happily with a woman to whom he was much attached, and that Redden seduced her from her fidelity to him. The Delaware Republic says:—

"He would frequently take her from her home and keep her away all night; and there was proof of adulterous intercourse.—On Green accusing him of it, he said, 'Yes, I have had you wife, and will have her again, whenever I like; and if you don't keep quiet, I will blow your liver out.' He carried two pistols loaded for the avowed purpose of shooting Green; and, on one occasion, assaulted and beat him severely. He loaded these pistols with slugs on Saturday, the 20th of July last, telling his own wife that he intended to shoot Green. That night he took Green's wife from her house, and kept her on all night, staying with her in a sack yard, about three miles from her husband's house. Green discovered the guilty pair about daybreak the next morning; went some two or three miles and borrowed a gun; returned and found Redden sitting asleep in a neighboring house, and shot him through the forehead. He immediately surrendered himself."

"The law in Delaware makes it no higher offence than a misdemeanor for a husband to kill a man found in the act of adultery with his wife; and the jury, considering even that as beyond the guilt of this defendant under the circumstance of aggravation and outrage presented by this case, acquitted him entirely."

"The unhappy man, on being discharged from the dock, was received by a crowd of friends, who gave three hearty cheers when they had got into the street. The guilty wife was not there; and the widow of the deceased contended, by her testimony, to the perpetual of the man who slew her own husband."

The Throated Revolution in China.—The Chinese rebellion, of which some accounts have been given, appears to have grown to a formidable head. An insurgent army, 50,000 strong, was within 120 miles of Canton. One district town had been sacked; another, of greater importance, was in a state of siege; the Imperial troops had been repulsed with loss; and the Governor of the district had fled in dismay to Peking. The effects of these reverses upon trade were most serious. An embargo had been placed upon the traffic of the West river, and a regular black mail was levied upon teas passing through the tracts occupied by the insurgent force. Plunder seems to be more the object of the rebellion than any political purpose—governmental grievances not being able to rouse the Chinese from the apathetic torpor which has benumbed the population for centuries. The English press began to see that British aid will soon be necessary to quell these disorders on land, as it was recently required to crush the pirates who infested the Chinese seas.

The Prussian Army.—In Prussia every body is obliged to serve three years in the army. Every citizen is, therefore, educated for a soldier, and in an emergency, an immense disciplined force can be collected for the defence of the country against foreign aggression. The Prussian army force is organized in nine corps, including the corps of gendarms, and the Landwehr or militia. The first and second class is, in round numbers, three hundred and twenty-five thousand men, with upwards of 1,000 field pieces. As regards the latter, however, it would not be possible, for some time at least, to bring more than 500 or 600 pieces into the field, or somewhat in the ratio of 2 guns per 1000 men.

The Southern Indians.—Advices from Florida say that Sam Jones, the Seminole chief, whose wives and children have run away, and gone to the other side of the Mississippi, still refuse to go West. He says, "I will use my own language. 'Don't care 'bout squaw and papoose goin' 'way—papoose more 'sponsible 'bout 'em.' Billy Bowlegs, Sam's companion, seems more willing to emigrate."

The Washington National Monument has reached an elevation of eighty feet from the surface of the ground; and it is thought it will reach two feet more before the snow closes.

The dwelling of Mr. James Poy, at Montgomery, Alabama, was consumed by fire on Monday last, and his two children perished in the flames.

The following preamble and resolutions

were adopted on the 3d inst., by the Delegates of the People of the State of Indiana, assembled in Convention to amend their Constitution, by a vote of 100 to 25:

Whereas the Congress of the U. States passed at its last session a series of acts commonly called the compromise measures; and whereas certain misguided individuals, in various States of the Union, have expressed their determination to resist a portion of its laws: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general features and intention, the said series of compromise measures as passed by Congress, and recognizes in the success of those measures an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union.

Resolved, That whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the wisdom or policy of the details of one or any of the acts of Congress above referred to, it is the duty of all good citizens to conform to their requisitions, and to carry out in good faith the conditions of that compromise on the subject of domestic slavery which is covenanted with the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Governors of each State and Territory of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Reception of Senators Foote and Downs.

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Mr. Foote said that the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, the rejection of the Wilmot Proviso and non-interference with the slaves in the South were essentially necessary to secure Southern adherence to the Union.

A fire occurred here this afternoon which consumed buildings Nos. 78 and 80 on Broad street. They were filled with bread-stuffs, flour, grain, &c. There were 3,000 barrels of cotton in them which were burnt. The entire loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The office of the Sardinian Consul was also in the building and was destroyed.

Some of the Southern organs insist, as a condition of the continuance of the Union, that no agitation of the subject of slavery shall be tolerated at the North.—Now this condition is altogether unreasonable and absurd. There are fanatics at the North, who, as long as the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press are permitted, will speak and write about slavery, even though an overwhelming majority of the people of that section may regret and condemn their course. Surely the people of the South have no right to demand or to expect that the non-slaveholding States shall pass laws to punish any and every citizen who may choose to speak or write against slavery. If the Union can be saved on no other terms, it must be given up.—Louisville Journal.

Heroic Feat.—Last week a feat of heroic daring, one that deserves more than a passing record, was performed above the Falls of Niagara. Near the village of Clippewa, and about two miles above the Cataract, a boat with a little boy in it was seen drifting at a fearful rate down the current, just above where the swift waters plunge into terrible rapids, through which no boat ever lived.—Three young men, and their names are Joel Lyons, George Hoff, and Daniel Burham, leaped into the boat which lay at hand, and pulling gallantly out into the turbulent stream, they caught the little skiff just as it was sweeping to certain destruction, and rescued from it the small mariner, half dead with terror. The skiff disappeared in a moment, and the three heroes, with consummate judgment and coolness, pulled diagonally with the current for the shore, which they reached after a desperate struggle, having accomplished a feat unparalleled in the annals of Niagara river—no boat having ever reached and returned in safety from a point so near the rapids. The honor to which they are undoubtedly entitled from the humane Society will seldom if ever have been conferred for an act of greater courage.—Toronto Cor. Montreal Herald.

The trial of Reuben Dumbler, at Albany, for the murder of two innocent children, who it was alleged stood between him and a small annuity, was brought to a close on Tuesday by the jury finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. He is represented as being but twenty years of age and married.

Singular Attempt to Commit Suicide.—The Daily Sun informs us that on Friday morning last, an Irishman in Kensington, while crazy from hard drinking, attempted to commit suicide in quite a novel manner, which was by swallowing a quarter of a pound of gunpowder, and then attempting to swallow a coal of fire, in order to blow himself into eternity. The coal stuck fast in his throat, and burnt the parts so badly that his speech was destroyed. His recovery is hopeless.

Fiend.—The Democrat, at Marshall, Ill., gives the most revolting detail of a case of fiendish wickedness in that county. A man named Olmsted and his wife are in prison for starving to death two of his children, by a former wife, and hoarding the life of a third. It was proven that Olmsted is wealthy, that the children were kept in an out-house in cold, wet weather, without fire, and only had a little cold corn bread and water to subsist upon.

Jenny Lind's Wealth.—A correspondent of the Home Journal says that Jenny Lind pays \$4,500 annually under the English Income Tax. She has invested in the English three per cent, about \$750,000. Her annual income, therefore, from that source alone, is about \$22,500. He states that she has given away in charity about \$4,000; \$400,000, as nearly as can be estimated, in 1847, 1848, of this was given in England; \$4,000 in Edinburgh. In Edinburgh she gave five concerts at a guinea a ticket. On the first night she cleared \$20,000, and on the fifth an additional \$5,000, which was devoted to charitable purposes. He estimates the entire amount of her European wealth at \$1,000,000.

The shortest day of the winter season, will be the 21st of the month, at which time the sun obtains its greatest southern declination, when it will rise at twenty-six minutes after seven, and set at thirty minutes after four.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Boston on Friday. She brings intelligence of a warlike character. There would appear a great probability of war between Austria and Prussia, which will likely involve other powers.

Henry Clay arrived at Washington on Friday evening, in good health and spirits. Gen. J. D. Meigs was elected Governor of North Carolina, by the Legislature, on Friday.

Gold's distillery, at Aurora, Illinois, with 10,000 bushels of corn, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last—loss \$80,000. One man was killed, and another badly wounded.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of London, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements, and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 50 to 1 02
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 03
Rye,	68 to 70
Corn,	53 to 55
Oats,	36 to 38
Beef Cattle,	3 50 to 3 25

Married.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Schler, Mr. Daniel Bell, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. Peter Weikert—both of this county. On Thursday last, by the Rev J. Winter, Rev. Mark Post, of Vienna, Alabama, (late of Gettysburg) to Miss Ann, daughter of Westminister, Md.

On the 31st inst. by the Rev. A. H. Lochman, Rev. John S. Hildreth, of Roman county, N. C. (late of Gettysburg) to Miss Ellen M. Lucas, of York, Pa.

Died.

On the 3d inst., of scarlet fever, ENOSMAN, son of David M. and Mary Myers, of Oxford township, aged 2 years 3 months and 20 days.

On the 28th of October last, in Oxford township, Mr. John MARSHALL, aged about 93 years.

On the 15th of October last, in Berwick township, Adams county, A. S. MARRIS, infant daughter of Wesley Roberts, aged 1 month and 1 day.

At Carlisle on the 7th inst. W. B. DOWNMAN, Esq. for many years editor of the "Carlisle Volunteer," and at one time a Democratic editor in Gettysburg, in the 74th year of his age.

DIED.—On the 3d inst. near Humesburg, C. C. MARSH, daughter of Judge Elliott, of Perry county, Pa., and wife of Samuel F. Neely, Esq., in the 31st year of her age. In early life she made a profession of religion, and with that profession, through life, her walk was consistent. Naturally diffident and retiring, her religion did not thrust itself upon the observer, but shed its softening influence on all her intercourse with others. As might be expected from her character, her end was peace. To her husband and others she expressed her willingness to depart and be with Christ. Though in her closing hours, true to the feeling of a mother, her children were objects of great solicitude; yet, clinging to his promises, calmly and confidently she commended them and herself to a covenant-keeping God. The stricken husband and bereaved friends mourn not as those who have no hope—they still are joined in heart, and hope to meet again.

A CARD.

THE subscriber would take this mode of expressing his thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg, who so promptly lent their aid in extinguishing the fire at his dwelling on Wednesday afternoon last.

JOHN HOUCK.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16, 1850.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves to be indebted to me over one year, are hereby required to pay up immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All who owe me wood or other trade, will please take notice that I will not receive it, unless delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with, the Cash will be required.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16, 1850.

TOWN PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

ON very favorable terms, consisting of a two-story FRAME DWELLING, and another of one and a half story,

together with the Lot, fronting on East York street about 95 feet. The buildings have lately been put in excellent repair. There is an excellent well of water on the Lot.

If the property is not sold before the 1st of January, it will be for RENT. For any desired information inquire of

DAVID HEAGY.

Agent for David Heagy.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16, 1850.

CITY HOTEL,

No. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber here leaves to state that he above established and improved the manner of conducting any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

The Hotel, No. 41 and 43 North Third Street.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. David PRINCE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties comprising the 12th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences in the said district—

And James M. BERRY and SAMUEL R. REYNOLDS, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences in the County of Adams—

Do hereby certify, bearing date the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to me directed, by holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 20th day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams, that on and there in their proper persons, or by their Records, Deputies, Examiners, or other persons, they are to appear at the Court of the said County of Adams, and to be there to prosecute against them as shall

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Office, Gettysburg.

Dec. 9, 1850.

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different Townships in Adams County, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before Wednesday the 1st day of January next, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary examinations.

JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR, JOHN MUESELMAN, JR., } Commrs.
JACOB GRIFFIN, }
Attest: J. A. AUBURN, Clerk.
Nov. 25, 1850.

TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executor and sole devisee of Dr. THOMAS E. GUNSTON, deceased, will sell, at private sale, on accommodating terms, that large, valuable, and well known property, situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Pa. and known as the



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 16th, 1850.

Thursday last, the day set apart by the Governor of the Commonwealth for Thanksgiving and Praise, was pretty generally observed by our citizens. There was a suspension of business; and religious exercises were observed in the Presbyterian and Methodist E. Churches—which were fully attended.

Fire!

The Carpenter's Shop of Mr. VALENTINE WERNER, in the western section of this borough, took fire accidentally on Tuesday afternoon last, and was entirely consumed—loss probably \$850. One of Mr. W.'s sons, endeavoring to save some of the tools, was severely burned.

On Wednesday afternoon, another fire took place at the residence of JOHN HOUVER, Esq., on Baltimore street. It originated in an upper chamber, supposed to have been communicated by a spark to some clothing. Before discovered, there was considerable damage done—a valuable bed, and other furniture destroyed.

The dead body of a man named PETER CRAMER, was found on the South Mountain, five or six miles this side of Waynesboro, yesterday morning week.—The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was—that the deceased had been intoxicated, and came to his death by freezing."

Compliment to Mr. Cooper.

The Washington Republic says it has examined a very beautiful snuff box, the exterior of silver, and the interior of gold, richly chased and embellished. Upon one side is stamped in relief a most excellent view of the National Capitol; upon the other is engraved the following inscription: "Hon. JAMES COOPER, from E. P. PRENTISS and other of his mercantile friends of Philadelphia, as a slight token of their appreciation of his distinguished services in the United States Senate, in behalf of the Union, Pennsylvania, and the Whig party, October 10th, 1850."

The demonstration of the members of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," came off on Wednesday last, agreeably to announcement. The presentation of a beautiful copy of the Bible to "Gettys Lodge, No. 124," by the Ladies of this place, took place in Rev. Mr. KELLER'S Church—Mr. E. S. HENRY presenting the Bible for the Ladies, and Rev. J. H. JONES, of Frederick, responding in behalf of the Order; Prayer by the Pastor of the Church. After which the members of the Order formed in procession, and marched through the different streets in full regalia, and accompanied by the Lodge Band.

In the evening, an address was delivered to a large audience, on the subject of Temperance, by the Rev. Mr. JONES, in the Methodist Church.—Star.

Nothing of interest has as yet been transacted in either House of Congress—nor will not, we presume, until after the holidays.

A prospectus has been issued for a new Whig paper at Harrisburg—to be published by J. J. Clyde & Co., at \$2 a year.—It is under the auspices of Messrs. Kunkle, Fox, Kerr, &c.; and some hints are thrown out of probable hostility to Gov. Johnston. We rather suppose it has been started on account of the occasional ultraisms of the Telegraph.

Distressing Death.

The Hanover Spectator, of the 6th inst. says that "an exceedingly interesting little boy, between two and three years of age, the only child of Mr. John Hostetter, Jr., of Union township, Adams county, was accidentally drowned in the spring, near the house, on the Saturday evening previous.—He was found in the spring by his mother, and every thing was done to resuscitate him, but without effect. He was supposed to have been in the water about fifteen minutes."

The Coinage at the Mint.—We learn that the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is coming money at a very rapid rate, having during the last month coined over four millions of dollars, while this month exceed five millions, and the following month reach the large sum of six millions. The principal part of the coinage is in gold, although enough of silver is turned out for the general circulating medium of the country, and there would probably be no scarcity of silver coin were it not for the fact that it has been commanding a premium for shipment to England and California.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans announces the important intelligence of the final settlement of the Texas Boundary Question—the Legislature of Texas as well as the people having both formally approved and accepted the Act of Congress on the subject.

The steamer Amazonia, which arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 8th, from New Orleans, had forty deaths from cholera during her trip. The day she left New Orleans, 1100 Californians arrived there, in a steering condition, their provisions having been exhausted while out at sea.

For the Adams Sentinel.

A Royal Bird.

A Bald Eagle, measuring nine feet and eight inches between the tip of the wings, was shot by Mr. SAMUEL KNOX, of "Carroll's Tract," on Tuesday evening last. It had made a descent upon a flock of geese, and was about escaping with one, when it was pursued and finally captured after affording an hour's rare sport for the "Boys."

Dec. 6, 1850.

The Art-Union of Philadelphia.

Was established for the purpose of extending throughout the American community an attachment to the Fine Arts, and creating an increased amount of patronage for the benefit of the Painters and Sculptors of the U. States, now dependent wholly upon individual support.

The plan is, that each person subscribing Five Dollars, becomes thereby a member of the Art Union, until the succeeding annual meeting in June. For this he will receive a fine engraving, and a chance of obtaining a fine original painting, to be selected by himself from any public exhibition in the U. States.

The prize for the present year is "Mersey's Dream," and is a most interesting and splendidly executed engraving.

The Drawing at which the annual prizes are to be awarded, will take place at Philadelphia, on New Year's Eve, at the Musical Fund Hall. The Honorary Secretary for this place is HENRY J. STALL, Editor of the "Compiler," to whom persons desirous of enrolling themselves as members, with a view to a chance on the 31st, can apply.

The Officers of the "Union," are Henry C. Carey, President; Wm. D. Kelley, Vice President; Charles Macalester, Treasurer; E. H. Butler, Recording Secretary; Geo. W. Dewey, Corresponding Secretary; Managers—Henry C. Carey, Wm. D. Kelley, John Sartain, Charles Toppin, James S. Wallace, Charles Macalester, E. H. Butler, Henry S. Patterson, M. D., Charles G. Leonard, Wm. D. Lewis, Edwin R. Cope, Edward P. Mitchell, John S. Hart.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

We understand that the Hanover Branch Railroad Company have closed a contract with Messrs. Gonder & Co., to build this road. The known character of these gentlemen for energy and experience in building roads, will ensure the completion of the road at an early day. This road is 12 miles in length; it connects the flourishing town of Hanover, in York county, Pa., with Baltimore, by forming a junction with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad at Snysers station, about five miles this side of York. There can be no doubt that it will be a profitable stock, as it runs through a country which will afford as large a local trade and travel as any section of the State, of the same extent.—Balt. Sun.

The people of Westminster, Md., appear to be in earnest about the building of a Railroad to connect that town with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. At a meeting on Monday week, called for the purpose of considering the subject, Mr. Magraw, the President of the Susquehanna Railroad, was present, and presented his views in an address in which he reviewed the different routes proposed, from Owings' Mills by way of Reisterstown, the Copper Mines, &c.;—another route, from Cockeysville to Dover, Hampstead, &c.;—and another from near Love's switch, Black Rock, &c. He presented much information in regard to the travel and revenue of the road, and was so well convinced of its yielding a good per centage, that he pledged himself as one of two hundred to build it. The estimated cost of construction was \$240,000. Measures are to be taken immediately for a survey of the different routes, and there seems to be little doubt that the work will be speedily commenced and pushed on to completion.

Proposition to Increase the Army.—Gen. Winfield Scott's report on the army is published in the Intelligencer. Herein recommended the organization of two additional regiments of horse dragoons or mounted riflemen, and an increase of infantry. He deems this increase indispensable for the protection of the frontiers.

Henry Clay Nominated Once More.—Mr. Foote, in his speech at the City Hall, New York, on Monday, stated that General Cass had become a partisan of his old opponent, Mr. Clay. His words, as we find them reported in the Tribune, were these:

"Gen. Foote complimented the 'Union Trinity,' Clay, Cass and Webster, for their services on the Committee of Thirteen.—When it was told to Gen. Cass that the prospects of the committee would finally lead to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, Gen. Cass, with great good feeling, was perfectly enraptured, expressing his perfect willingness to support such a nomination for the success of the 'Union' party. The narrative of Gen. Foote's listened to throughout with the utmost attention, and he was frequently applauded."

Awful Calamity.

On Saturday night week, at Carlisle, a house occupied by an aged gentleman, named DICK, took fire about midnight, and was entirely destroyed. Before discovered, the fire had made such progress, that all attempts to save it were fruitless. The family consisted of the old gentleman, his wife, and his daughter, aged about 20 years. They all perished in the flames! Their remains were found among the ruins—burnt to a cinder. The family was universally esteemed, and their awful fate has thrown a deep gloom over the community.

Congress.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, that noted Abolition agitator, Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, opened his batteries again upon the subject of Slavery. He took broad ground against the President upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and said it never could be enforced in the North—that he might employ the Army and Navy, but they could not command the carrying out of the law. The people of his district would be before they would assist in its execution. He spoke at considerable length. His speech made but little impression upon the House; and a disposition was evinced to take no notice of it. However, Mr. McCLELLAND, of Illinois, desired to reply to the gentleman from Ohio. He said, that as a citizen of a free State, he disavowed for himself, for those he represented, and for the whole State of Illinois, the revolutionary, seditious, and, he might say, treasonable sentiments avowed by Mr. Giddings, who objected to the fugitive slave act. It is a fraud on the Constitution and on common honesty, to profess adherence to the Constitution, and at the same time object to the law. For an objection to the law is an objection to the Constitution—the law being the execution of the Constitution. If it had not been for those with whom the gentleman (Mr. Giddings) acts, there would have been no occasion for this law. Would he tell us that without this clause the Constitution could have been adopted? The act of 1793, to carry out this provision, was signed by George Washington. Is the gentleman from Ohio more benevolent, pure and patriotic than the Father of his country? That act was voted for by the framers of the Constitution. They did not conceive that they were trampling upon the rights of human nature.—They considered that they were observing good faith. But in the course of time voluntary associations were organized, underground railroads constructed, and the law illegally arrested.

The conduct of certain individuals became a grievance, and Congress, at the last session, actuated by a sense of justice, remedied the grievance by passing the Fugitive Slave law. For one, he would be willing to use all the available force of the Government to carry it out. It is not a speculative question of philanthropy. It is an issue of the supremacy of the Constitution and the power of the Government against the subversion of the laws of the country. The amendment of Mr. Giddings was voted down.

In both branches of Congress, on Wednesday, the death of the Hon. AMOS E. WOON, of Ohio, a member of the House of Representatives, was announced. The usual resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

The Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth mentions that HENRY CLAY made an argument before the Court of Appeals week before last, and that he was in fine health and spirits, and spoke with his usual clearness, force and eloquence.

The President's Message, so far as we have observed, is cordially approved by the Whig press of the country. Even those papers most strongly opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, seem to acquiesce in the President's views as to the expediency of further agitating the slavery question.

The best informed correspondents at Washington state that no attempts will be made at the present session to disturb any of the compromise measures. The country will heartily rejoice if such should be the case.—Examiner.

The Message of President FILLMORE—a document in more respects than one creditable to him as a statesman and a man—contains more in it that we can approve than any Whig document that has emanated from this quarter for a long time. It is certainly an able, neatly worded, plain, business-like State paper, expressing views frankly, and in some cases boldly.

After taking the bold measure of forming his Cabinet by placing Mr. Webster at its head, it is not strange he should now have come out in a bold, flat-footed approval of the adjustment scheme. It is useless to cover this up or try to escape from it; the language of the Message means this or it has no meaning. His calm, quiet, decisive word in favor of maintaining the law—of preserving the integrity of the Constitution—cannot but have their effect on the country; while his language is as decisive against any disturbance of the compromise measures.

In all this the President has come up to the expectations of those who are opposed to further political slavery agitation, and thus far has done a good work for the cause of the Union.—Boston (Dem.) Post.

Another Caution.

On Friday evening week, a very highly esteemed lady, Mrs. Cox, of Washington city, was dreadfully burned whilst carrying a lamp filled with kerosene oil or camphine. The fluid took fire—she held on, trying to blow it out, when it exploded. She lies in a very dangerous condition.

On Monday evening week, a young man in Philadelphia county was dreadfully burned in the same manner.

JOHN P. BIGELOW was re-elected Mayor of Boston on Monday last, by a majority of 2,000 votes. There were three or four candidates in the field.

There has been already excellent sleighing north and west of Albany; and on Monday last, there were as many sleighs as wagons in the country market of that city.

President FILLMORE'S Message (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) is every where received with approbation. The Whig journals approve of it thoroughly and cordially; the neutral praise it generously, and even many of the high-minded Opposition prints concede that it possesses merit, dignity, and firmness of no common character. Among our own citizens we have yet to hear a word of disapprobation. The President seems to have responded to the popular wish, touched the popular heart, and impressed the popular mind. His Administration thus far has been signally successful. It has secured that most important object, the confidence of the American people. It has soothed and calmed the public mind, and by a firm, as well as a conciliatory spirit, manifested a determination to uphold and maintain the laws, North as well as South, and to adhere strictly and closely to the requirements of the Constitution. This is the true, the enlightened, and the thoroughly national policy. An Administration so conducted cannot but secure the approbation of the wise, the good, and the patriotic, not only of the party with which it is identified, but of all parties. There are times, moreover, when the welfare and the safety of the nation become matters of far greater consideration than any mere partisan object, and at such crises it is essential for us to have at the head of the Government statesmen who can see things as they are, and who have the moral nerve to pursue the right, without reference to faction, clamor, or sectional prejudice. Such men, we verily believe, now occupy the high places at Washington.

Destructive Fire.

The Hamilton Woolen Mills, at Southbridge, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is covered by insurance. Over seven hundred persons have been thrown out of work by this calamity.

England.

The agitation in England has increased to a much greater extent in regard to the anti-popery question. It has also much increased in Scotland. The Daily News asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic Clergy. Lord Beaumont, a Catholic nobleman, has taken the field in opposition to the measures of the Pope, and maintains that his appointment of English Bishops is derogatory to the crown and at variance with the Constitution. Immense meetings are being held everywhere, which denounce the Papal policy as aggressive, and in some cases these meetings have ended in riots, especially at Derbyhead, where the meetings a short time since were attended with greater disturbance and rioting, than had been experienced since the days of the Reform bill. Magistrates and the police were compelled to fly before the mob. The Holy Cross was finally exhibited which had the effect of restoring quiet.

The Pope was lately burnt in effigy on the Peckham Common, says a London paper, in the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people, who marched thither in procession, in which lighted torches, tar barrels, theatrical fires, chiefly blue, and images of Bombs, pebbles, formed the principal features. The incensation was performed amid shouts of derision. How soon religious excitements can be excited, and how fierce they are when the feelings are once aroused. We should judge that among these effigy-burners, there were very few Christians.—Germ. Tel.

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English Language in Africa.—It has been stated by the Rev. John Clark, formerly a missionary of Fernando Po, Africa, that there were at Fernando, persons belonging to fifty different tribes, who were so well acquainted with the English language, as to assist in translating the Bible into their respective tongues. It is also said that the Scriptures must be rendered into at least two hundred languages before all the tribes of Africa will be able to read them in that which is peculiar to each.

It is certainly a remarkable fact, which we find stated in the Illinois State Register, that the Hon. Wm. H. Bissell, now representing the Congressional district of Illinois, being a candidate in the same district at the election lately held for Representatives to the next Congress, was elected without opposition, receiving every vote to the number of twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-one.

The New Albany, Ind., Ledger states that an immense subterranean cavern has been discovered in that State, about eleven miles from the town of Corydon, which far surpasses in extent the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. The party who recently explored it travelled a distance of upwards of five miles without coming to its termination.

Funny Enough.—A woman was arrested at Boston, on Friday, upon suspicion that she was a man in disguise. Some merchants testified that she was a worthy woman and shopkeeper, who had come to Boston to buy goods, though her strange garb, coarse voice, heavy beard, &c., excited a doubt as to her properly wearing the petticoats.

Mayor Corbitt of Milwaukee.—The trial of Mayor Corbitt, of Milwaukee, on Friday, for misbehavior in office, resulted in his conviction. Col. Samuel W. Black, counsel for the prosecution, made one of the most powerful speeches ever heard at the Pittsburg bar.

Practical Joke.—A Mississippi paper, in attempting to reply to an article of ours, says that Louisiana has a perfect right to secede from the Union, if she please, and establish an independent Government of her own, but that, if she were to do so, she would have no right to shut up the mouth of the Mississippi. Now, if Louisiana were an independent power, the mouth of the Mississippi would belong to her; it would be her mouth—and wouldn't she have a right to shut her own mouth?—Louisville Journal.

From the Pulpit to the Bar.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Boston, the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law. He quit his spiritual vocation, as not in accordance with the secular.

California Gold.—The amount of California gold received at the Philadelphia Mint has averaged for the last eleven months two and a half millions of dollars per month.

From California.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on the 8th, from Chagres, bringing THREE MILLIONS of Gold Dust, and 325 passengers. There is nothing of interest from California.

She brings dates from the Island of Jamaica to the 31st ult. The Cholera was very fatal there. It has been spreading fearfully all over the country. At Kingston and Port Royal, over 5,000 deaths had occurred since the breaking out of the disease.

The U. S. Ship Pennsylvania.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Navy has given permission to fit out the above named vessel to carry articles to the World's Fair at London. The matter, however, depends upon Congress making an appropriation to meet the necessary expense; and as the ship would be an admirable specimen of American naval architecture at the World's Exhibition, in addition to its superior capacity for the purpose for which a national vessel is to be sent to London, it is to be hoped that the required means will be promptly voted by the representatives of the people.

Immigration.—The whole number of immigrants who have reached New York during the last month is 17,947: of whom 11,272 were from Ireland, 3,208 from Germany, 2,069 from England, 355 from France, and 244 from Scotland. Since the 1st of January, 1850, 205,984 emigrants have arrived at New York. During the same period in 1849, the arrivals were 215,354.

Missionary Intelligencer.—Late letters received by the American Board of Foreign Missions from stations in various quarters of the world communicate some interesting news. Advice from Gaboon river, South Africa, state that Mr. Bushnell had been on a visit to Fernando Po, where he recommends the establishment of a station. Two tribes had a short time before engaged in a bloody battle, in which thirty-five prisoners were slaughtered by their captors in the most barbarous manner. Mr. R. also visited the Boobies, the aborigines of the island, who are the most degraded race on the continent, having no idea of a Supreme Being. The missionaries belonging to the English Baptist stations in Fernando Po had all died or left, and the ports were entirely abandoned.

Religious Troubles in Turkey.—In Asiatic Turkey, the religious zeal of the Turks prompts them to fanatical excesses against the Christian population. In European Turkey, an obstinate struggle for political supremacy has already commenced between the respective followers of Christ and Mahomet. The Sultan seems fated soon to be no more than the protector of European Turkey, for Bulgaria has been already made a principality as little dependent upon the Porte as Savia and Bosnia—Herzegovina and Albania are evidently aiming at the same privilege. Indeed the present position of Turkey appears anything but satisfactory.

The persecution of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey is terrible. On the 18th of October an attack was to have been made on the Christians at Livno, and one actually did take place, on the 16th, at Aleppo. A body of Turks and Arabs fell upon the Christians during the night, and a fearful massacre took place. Few escaped with their lives, and such as did were wounded. The Greek Bishop was among those murdered. The Pasha locked himself up in the fortress, and the troops did not attempt to interfere. At Moustia a fanatical dervish, who professed to be inspired, killed a Christian boy of fourteen years of age, and a certain Giuseppe Thomas, an Italian emigrant, in the open street.

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Admission of California.

The admission of California into the Union was celebrated in grand style at San Francisco, on Tuesday, October 29. The ceremonies commenced with a Federal salute from the Plaza by a detachment of Company M, 3d U. S. Artillery under command of Lieut. H. G. Gibson. The procession moved at 11 o'clock. The Grand Marshal and his aid came first, followed by a company of mounted Californians, under command of Gen. Pico, carried a banner of blue satin, upon which was thirty-one silver stars, and the following inscription in letters of gold:

"California—E. Pluribus Unum."

The mounted Californians were from the Mission Dolores. The Society of California Pioneers had a splendid banner of white satin fringed with gold, and a picture representing the pioneer as having just landed on these shores. He strikes a rock, a piece flies off, and the seal of the State is exhibited to view "Eureka," he exclaims. The native Californians look on with wonder and astonishment. On the rock were inscribed the figures 1846, and over the picture the words "Par West." Various other companies, and pretty much all San Francisco, turned out; and the occasion was one of general joy and congratulation. An Oration was delivered by Hon. Nathaniel Bennett, at the conclusion of which an Ode, written by Mrs. Willis, of Louisiana, was sung by the Assembly, and the festivities wound up with a Ball and Supper.

Centenary Celebration.—The interesting event of the completion of the period of one hundred years since the first establishment in the city of Baltimore of the German Reformed Church, was celebrated in the Second street church on Sunday last, with appropriate religious services. The discourse delivered by the pastor, the Rev. E. Meiner, occupied upwards of an hour, and was listened to with deep attention and the liveliest interest by a crowded congregation, many of whom were descendants of the early founders and members of the church. It was mainly historical, and embodied numerous facts and reminiscences connected with the primitive days and successively later periods of the church, and, incidentally, of Baltimore Town, then a village of twenty-five houses, and now a city of TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND HOUSES.—Balt. American.

CUMBERLAND, Dec. 5.

A great fracas occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Summit level, yesterday, between the German and Irish laborers. Three Germans were killed and several badly wounded. The military company from Westminster was called out and arrested twenty-five of the rioters, who have just been lodged in the Cumberland jail.

The Railroad Riot.—The Cumberland Alleganians say that eight or ten Germans were shot, several of whom have since died, in the late riot on the 15th section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It learns from a correspondent that it was an attack made by the Connaught men against all others, whether German, Irish or English—they having determined to monopolize the whole work to themselves. Orders have been issued to discharge all the Connaught men on the line.

A case of double bigamy has occurred in New York. Joseph George, having left his wife for some time, the wife was informed that he was dead, and soon after she married a German printer, doing business in Vesey street. George, in the meantime, was not idle, but paid his attentions to a pretty young woman, by the name of Staunton, and finally, about two weeks since, induced her to marry him. The father of the latter, becoming enraged, made the facts known, and the bigamists were arrested.

Molt Robbery and Arrest.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 9.

Thomas Miller, Postmaster at West Fowler, Lawrence county, N. Y., was brought here last night in custody of a special agent, charged with robbing the Mail. The U. S. Commissioner required three thousand dollars bail, in default of which he was committed to prison. The packages stolen were those passing over the route between Watertown and Canada, directed South.

Railroad Accident.—A conductor on one of the burthen trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named J. H. Gambrill, was killed on Friday evening. He was misad on the train arriving at one of the stations, and on search being made the body was found on the track, perfectly dead, the head being crushed and one of the arms cut off.

The Great Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Preston county, Va., is said to be progressing with great rapidity. The contractors, Messrs. Lennox, Gorman, Clarke & Co., work 300 hands during twelve hours of the day, and have already penetrated about 2,100 feet, or more than half the distance. Operations are carried on at five different points, and the whole work is expected to be completed by the 1st of next June. This stupendous undertaking has caused the village of Greenvale to spring up in its vicinity, which already boasts of 80 houses, 2 churches, 2 schools, 7 stores and a Post office. The miscellaneous population of that place is kept in order by a permanent guard of 12 men, employed by the contractors, and well armed and equipped.

The Albany Evening Journal says of the Message: "As a whole we like the Message. In one respect we like it exceedingly, for President Fillmore has reformed the practice of writing an Essay instead of a Message. He has saved us the labor of winnowing bushels of chaff to get at the kernels of wheat. It is thoroughly American and thoroughly Whig."

Mormonism.—In the present year ten or twelve leaders left this country for England, three for France, three for Denmark, one for Sweden, two for Italy, and several for the Sandwich Islands, all of whom are now engaged in industriously preaching the Mormon doctrine, and securing converts.

We like independent men, but we very much dislike those who consider that independence consists in disagreeing with every body else. There is nothing like showing a little lenity and forbearance for the opinions of others, and it is the silliest thing imaginable to disagree with a man for the mere sake of argument or being thought independent.

Singular Equipage.—The Savannah News mentions the arrival in that place of a Mr. Woodward, a deformed man, who had travelled all the way from Jefferson county, Florida, in a small but substantial wagon, drawn by two goats.

Lieutenant General.—The Military Board of Officers, lately in session at Washington, has decided, it is stated, upon recommending that another grade be added to the officers of the army, of the rank of Lieutenant General.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

A most lamentable steamboat explosion occurred at San Francisco on the 29th of October. We copy the details from the Alta California:—

At 5 o'clock, just as the steamer Sagamore was casting off from Central wharf, with a large number of passengers, bound for Stockton, her boiler burst with a terrible explosion. Masses of timber and human bodies were scattered in every direction. Many bodies were blown into the water, from which they were recovered by the numerous boats which thronged about the scene of the disaster. The boat was a complete wreck, and from among the fragments were taken the dead and the dying, mutilated in a manner shocking to behold.

The cause of this sad affair is perhaps unknown. The Sagamore's boiler was nearly new, and was pronounced by the boiler inspector to be the best in the port. It may have been caused by a lack of water, and we are informed by one of the passengers on her last trip down from Stockton, that her pumps were very much out of order.—One of the passengers, on board at the time of the explosion, informs us that steam had not been blown off for half an hour previous to the accident.

Capt. Cole, the master of the boat, was blown a distance of fifty feet into the water. He is considerably injured, though his wounds are not of such a nature as to preclude a speedy recovery. The number of persons on board at the time of the accident cannot be accurately ascertained, as the passenger list has not been found. We have heard it variously estimated at from seventy-five to a hundred. Many bodies were so much mutilated that it was found impossible to identify them.—Limbs and fragments were gathered up in baskets—a shocking sight.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 7.

Destructive Fire.—Large Mill Destroyed. The large and valuable mill, situated about three-fourths of a mile east of this place, on the turnpike road, known as Hess's Mill, was last night entirely destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the upper story, about one o'clock, and in less than half an hour the whole roof was in a blaze. Mr. Stem, the miller, says the fire originated in the Elevators, in the upper story. No efforts of the firemen could avail anything, as the fire had obtained too much headway before it was discovered. There is nothing now left of this fine mill, save and except the bare walls and a few charred timbers. A large quantity of wheat, between one and two thousand bushels, and a great deal of flour, oil, &c., was destroyed. The loss of Mr. Stem, the miller, is estimated at four or five thousand dollars. The mill, I understand, was insured for five thousand dollars. The night was dark and rainy. The heavy fall of rain saved the dwelling and barn, near the mill.

Overland Immigration.—The accounts of the overland route to California are increasing in horrors, at each successive arrival. Sitting by our cheerful and happy fire-side, surrounded by all the comforts of civilized life, we can scarcely appreciate the difficulties, the sickness, the hunger and dreadful deaths to which the poor adventurers in search of gold and plenty are subjected.

A gentleman who travelled the "Carson route," kept a daily journal of the disasters and of death's doings, on his journey. He counted of dead mules 1,061; dead horses 4,600; and dead oxen and cows 3,750.—This and other property abandoned on the route was worth at least one million of dollars, he says. The same journal records on the route 993 graves, and computes 5,000 as the number of persons that must have perished during the past season. His journal asserts that the writer saw fifteen dollars paid for a glass of water, and he conversed with many who had paid one hundred dollars for a pint of water.—Ch. Gaz.

Loss of a Steamer at Sea.—The iron steamship, Helena Stearn, Capt. Paulson, was abandoned at sea on the 28th ultimo in a sinking condition. She was a propeller, built at Hull (England) in 1847, and was on her third voyage across the Atlantic. She left Hauling on the 26th of October, and after calling at Southampton for passengers and freight, departed thence for New York on the 1st of November, with 22 passengers in the cabin, 51 mid-ships, and 91 in the steerage, with the crew, including officers, engineer, &c., amounted to 1

